



# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

## NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices will be put in operation on or about the first of February:

### MANITOBA

Carrollton—See 19, tp. 8, range 19 west 1st; County of Selkirk. A. H. Carroll, postmaster.

Doneore—See 23, tp 7, range 1 east; county of Selkirk. A. McCurdy, postmaster.

Gretina—Opened on 10th of January. See 5, tp 1, range 1 west 1st; county of Provencher. J. H. Hoffman, postmaster.

Makatawa—See 16, tp 10, range 23 west, 1st; county of Selkirk. D. McCallum, postmaster.

Melbourne—See 32, tp 10, range 13 west, 1st; county of Marquette. W. G. Alcock, postmaster.

Melgund—Section 36, tp 5, range 24 west, 1st; county of Selkirk. W. J. Higgins, postmaster.

Minnisk—See 30, tp 21, range 27 west, 1st; county of Marquette. R. McDonald, postmaster.

Murchison—See 2, tp 16, range 17 west, 1st; county of Marquette. K. Murchison, postmaster.

Napinka—See 29, tp 4, range 25 west, 1st; county of Selkirk. J. Yeomans, postmaster.

Opawaka—See 14, tp 4, range 7 west, 1st; county of Selkirk. P. Angus, postmaster.

Smith's Hill—See 4, tp 2, range 16 west, 1st; county of Selkirk. Jno N. Newitt, postmaster.

Warleigh—See 30, tp 16, range 25 west, 1st; county of Marquette. W. Howie, postmaster.

### ASSINIBOIA.

Craven—See 23, tp 20, range 21 west, 2nd; Oliver T. Stone, postmaster.

Dilke—See 16, tp 29, range 15 west, 2nd; John H. Putnam, postmaster.

Longlaketon—See 14, tp 21, range 21 west, 2nd; J. A. Shearer, postmaster.

Montgomery—See 20, tp 13, range 3 west, 2nd; B. C. Corbett, postmaster.

### ALBERTA.

High River—See 1, tp 18, range 1 west, 5th; W. J. Bruce, postmaster.

Midnapore—See 4, tp 23, range 1 west, 5th; T. W. Shaw, postmaster.

Sheep Creek—J. A. McMillan, postmaster.

The Leavings—Tp. 13, range 24 west, 4th; Jno R. Craig, postmaster.

### KREWATIN.

Ignace—W. H. Cobb, postmaster. The total number of offices opened in Manitoba and the Northwest since January 1st, 1884, inclusive of the above, is 50.

### CANADIAN.

Quebec's Lieutenant-governor is seriously ill.

Kingston is to have another educational institution.

The Kent election campaign has now fairly open.

The now Kingston council had a stormy meeting last week.

An ice bridge has formed over the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

A young lady named Mercier, residing at Quebec, was shot at three or four times by an indignant admirer.

Messes James Ferris & Co., of Hamilton, have assigned in trust for the benefit of the creditors.

Bishop Bond has appointed Feb. 10th as Mission Sunday throughout the diocese of Montreal.

A man named Adams who escaped from the county jail at St. Thomas recently, was captured Saturday.

Big Bear has gone into business, and is carrying freight for the Indian Department from Pitt to Edmonton.

Eleven persons were injured by the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway at Stirling, but none seriously.

An attempt was made a day or two ago to wreck a train upon the Gascons branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Thomas Kavanagh, C.S.R. switchman, was run over by a train and killed at the International bridge Piercy.

In the inquiry into the Newfoundland case yesterday our witnesses testified that the Orangemen were the aggressors.

Mr. Mayor O'Reilly has sent a communication to the Hamilton City Council suggesting the holding of an exposition of a large scale.

### UNITED STATES.

Another cold wave struck Florida on Saturday night.

Lowell, Mass., has reduced all corporation officials' salaries ten per cent.

Mrs. Sheehan, of Niles, on Saturday became intoxicated, fell into a snowbank and perished.

It is reported that the horses and cattle west of Medina River are dying by hundreds.

Harry McDermott, brother of Jas. McDermott, the alleged informer, has died at Brooklyn.

E. S. Peck, cashier of the Patchogue, R. I., defunct bank, shot himself yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of N. J. Morton, of the Boston Globe, one of the City of Columbus victims, was very large. The floral tributes were elegant.

Rev. F. J. Herford, a French Catholic clergyman, was robbed of \$350 last night on a Chicago street.

Five females of the Salvation Army at Bridport, Conn., have been arrested for parading the streets.

The schooner, Knutstord, about eight weeks on the trip to George's Bank, from Gloucester, Mass., is lost.

### QUEER HAPPENINGS.

A blast in a limestone quarry near Bodie, Cal., uncovered five petrified bird's eggs.

After a physician had tried in vain to dislodge two false teeth which a Pottsville woman insisted had lodged in her throat, she found the teeth in a drawer, where she had put them.

The squeaking of a rat which Thos. L. Reed of Womeldorf, Pa., was taking from a trap in his barn brought a small army of rats to its assistance. Reed's dog routed the rats in fierce battle.

A boy chased a partridge from Skeene mountain, near Whitehall N. Y., into the village and through the glass window of a drug store. Both birds fell bruised and bleeding in the middle of the room.

"John," said a dying girl to John Arnold of Winesburg, Ohio, "I will take our engagement ring with me to the grave, for you will follow me very soon." He died within three days thereafter from a stroke of paralysis.

A man in Belleville, N.Y., remembering just where he had lost his purse, containing \$380, but on returning to the spot found that forty loads of earth had been dumped over it. It took him a day and a half to recover his purse.

In the Isle of Wight a spider was observed carrying two or three leaves to the water. It fastened them together with a web, then launched the raft, and sailed away. It darted away after insects upon the water, and returned to the raft to devour them.

When grasshoppers gave out, a turkey hen, belonging to A. C. Hicks, Poughkeepsie, fed her thirty young ones with acorns. These having become scarce, the old turkey was seen the other day up in oak shaking down the acorns that remained clinging to the twigs.

Capt. E. P. Martin, of Leon, and Capt. N. C. Randalman, of Carlisle, Wis., were 16 years old when they enlisted in the Mexican war. Both are now gray-haired, but when they met recently, for the first time since the Mexican war, they instantly recognized each other.

A young couple of Lafayette, Ala., procured a marriage license, engaged a preacher, invited guests, and dressed for the ceremony, but just before the hour for their marriage arrived they concluded they were not yet ready to marry, and the nuptial papers were returned endorsed "not executed."

### Beecher's Money.

One of the mysteries of the age is what Henry Ward Beecher has done with his money. At one time he was in receipt of \$20,000 from his church, \$10,000 from his newspaper, \$20,000 from his lecturing, and \$10,000 from marriage fees, literary works and his books, making a total of \$60,000 a year. Yet Beecher never had any money to spare. His household was modest, not expensive; his wife was apparently not extravagant; he gave nothing that was known to charity, and yet he was always impenitent. When he wanted to help the poor he gave a mortgage upon his home, and now he has sold his house, furniture and buildings and gone to live with a married son. He told me he did this because the young birds had all grown up and flown out of the nest, and yet it was a marvel that in his old age he should leave his comfortable home upon the heights of Brooklyn and go into narrow quarters as a boarder. He told me he did all this because he had a sickness and very evident regret at the breaking up of his old home. This was strange, but the unfinished story in regard to his former Thomas Turner, at Rock-sall, is still more strange. When Turner died Mr. Beecher took charge of his papers, and turned a large number of them, among which it is alleged, were a number of pecuniary notes. The whole thing has a queer look, and the question which agitates newspaper men is where has all the money he has made in the last century, amounting to millions, gone to? Perhaps it is one of these mysteries that no fellow can find out, but the curiosity of the natural man will prompt him to find out the undiscovered channel through which it flows.—*Philadelphia Record.*

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**Apply to C. WISSEY,**

**Agent and Valuer.**

**Office at Brandon House.**

**P.S.—I have also leased the Boarding**

**Department of the Brandon House. Farmers, Travellers, and everybody else can**

**get a good Square Meal and Good Beds at moderate charges. Give me a call.**

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**C. WISSEY.**

**MCKENZIE & RUSSELL,**

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,**

**—AND—**

**CARRIAGE BUILDERS,**

**BRANDON,**

**Have given up the Agency for Imported Goods,**

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**Manufacture of**

**BUSH AND FARM SLEIGHS,**

**CUTTERS, &c. &c.**

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**SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.**

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**Leave your Plows and get new Shears**

**made for them for Spring Work.**

**P. MCKENZIE.**

**J. A. RUSSELL**

**DOCTOR FERGUS**

**ALLENTON**

**Non-Medical Discovery**

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

**Brandon Weekly Mail,**

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

## GIVE THE FACTS.

While ex-Mayor Winter and other Reform gentlemen of Parliamentary aspirations go around holding their proselytizing meetings, it would not be amiss if they would tell the whole truth as well as the stories that suit their own purposes. They grow eloquent in their descriptions of the hardships of monopoly, and tell the public it and the tariff are the occasion of the extortionate prices they pay for farming implements. And here they make the comparisons, to suit their own ends. During the past few days we have gone to the trouble to procure the price paid for them by Dakota farmers, in contrast with Manitoba farmers for the same or similar implements, and we annex the result of our labors:

Man.	Dak.
Binders.....	\$300
Mowers.....	90
Hay Rake.....	30
Breaker Plow.....	22
Harrow.....	18
Waggon.....	80
Sleigh.....	30
Seeder.....	80
Roller.....	50
Total.....	\$700

From the above it is seen that the Manitoba farmer in buying a full outfit pays but \$100 more than his Dakota neighbor, after all the cry of the tariff and monopoly. Against this a suit of foreign cloths will cost the American from \$5 to \$25 more than it costs in Manitoba, and so on with other articles consumed in every day life.

There is another feature of this implement question to which we would draw the attention of the Manitoba farmer, and from which it is directed by Messrs. Winter & Co. The American has to buy for cash or short credit, and is compelled to furnish chattel mortgage security outside of the implement sold, as the homestead laws are so extended that promissory notes are worthless in courts, while the Manitoba farmer at these prices practically gets all the time he wants and is asked for no security beyond a lien on the dealer's own goods. A further explanation for this similarity of the prices in both countries lies in the fact that American producers invariably sell to Canadians from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than to their own people, to enable the former to meet the duties. Every importer can bear testimony to this, and this is why the Canadian consumer does not pay the full duty, and why it is he pays so little more for the same article than his American cousin. Now, what we have advocated is this. That Manitobans should have those articles if from necessity they alone import, such as the breaker plow and lumber duty free, and on all others a rebate equal to the freight they are compelled to pay. This would place them on precisely the same footing with Ontario farmers, and practically remove all their grievances in these directions. We believe the Manitoba representatives have assurances from the Government that some such relief will be afforded Manitoba farmers, and if it is the agitators will then be deprived of all their weapons, natural and artificial.

## LAND SALES.

We observe that a number of the county councils—Portage and Norfolk taking the lead—are now recommending what months ago we advocated in these columns, and what Mr. Cliffe suggested at the Winnipeg Farmers' Convention, though voted down, to defeat the proposition of a Conservative—we mean legislation to enable municipalities to sell non-resident lands for taxes when one year in arrears. This is something, as we have already suggested, the Farmers' Union should take up, as it is unmistakably a prominent farmers' grievance, but as it is not a subject of the class

that will enable the Grits to have a say at the Ottawa government, they do not consider worthy of their attention. The idea of law that will authorize the sale of the poor man's cow, a couple of months after the rate is struck, to defray the expenses of the municipality, while the rich man, because he is able to let his lands go unoccupied to grow in value through the industry of his neighbors, gets off scot-free to the third year, in a civilized country, is not satisfactory either to individuals or to corporations. The affected individual at once considers it class legislation designed to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and he is right, while the corporation interested is so disturbed in its calculations as to make its best efforts of no avail. The officers of a corporation having more or less of these lands find themselves handicapped in their best calculations. They strike a rate without having

the first conception of what their returns may be, and as a consequence they are baffled in their wisest undertakings. The rate may get them too much or it may get them too little, according to the generosity of the non-resident speculator. If he responds freely and promptly, the council gave been unnecessarily severe on the resident enterprise but poor settler; and if the non-resident refuses to respond when asked to do so, the council are at their wits end for means to meet their pressing engagements. If all such lands were liable to sale at any time after the first of July following the year for which the taxes were levied, councils would always have the means in their hands to meet current expenses.

We are fully aware the average land shark will raise unlimited objections to such a radical change, and it is to be feared there is a sufficient number of them in the country to manipulate successfully the representation of the Local Legislature whenever such a bill might be brought up in the House, to occasion its defeat. They will tell you it is out of the question for non-residents to know at all times when their taxes are due, the amounts, and to whom they should be paid, or they may be too far removed from the location of the lands to make settlements in time. To this it is only necessary to say that every man who owns lands ought to know where they are located and to have a sufficient knowledge of the law of the land to know taxes are payable at the close of each and every year. If speculators do not know these things, farms in their hands are like torpedoes in the hands of an infant. However, to meet all pleas for consideration, the time for redemption might be extended to two or even three years, allowing the purchaser a sufficiently high rate of interest to pay him for his investment. This would cover every feature of a plea for leniency that might possibly arise and serve the pressing necessities of the great majority of municipalities in this province. We hope to see some representative take this matter in hand next session, and press it with persistency until he succeeds in his effort.

## THE FARMERS' UNION.

We have received a letter from a correspondent asking for information what course would we advise the farmers' union to take since we disapprove of present proceedings, and we will endeavor to answer in a reasonable way. We would have had the Winnipeg convention composed entirely of representatives from the county councils, or of men selected by them, which would have relieved it of its partisan complexion, and at that meeting we would have had the deliberations clasped under three heads.

The first would have dealt with arrangements for shipping grain to Liverpool altogether independent of the dealers, by the farmers direct. This would have included the exec-

ution of elevators, and covered the greatest grievance the farmers of the Northwest labor under to-day. This head would also have included other subjects calculated to improve the professional standing of that class in several directions.

The second head would have included reforms within the power of the Local Legislature only, such as changes in the municipal law, alterations in the registry regulations that would throw the cost of maintaining the registry offices on the hands of the government, and the equalization of registrar's salaries. The empowering of municipalities to sell non-resident lands for taxes when one year in arrears. It would also have embodied a recommendation for more stability when petitioning the Federal authorities for the rights of the Province. Those matters would be placed in the hands of the Local representatives at the next meeting of the Legislature.

The third heading would have embraced petitions for alterations in the tariff from a national and not a provincial point of view merely. They would include the admission of lumber, breaking plows, and any other goods imported by Manitoba alone duty free. The reduction of the tariff on implements in general to 20 per cent., with a rebate of 10 per cent. to Manitobans as an equivalent for the heavy freights they pay. The urging of a grant as against the school lands, of a sum sufficient to give the average school district \$200 a year towards the payment of a teacher, and an additional \$200 a year for 10 years to assist in the construction of school buildings. A settlement with the province of the land question upon the basis of the proceeds of the sales, including the handing over of the residue, since confederation less the cost of surveys &c., and the amount taken pro rata for the construction of the C.P.R. and local lines. The allowance of all local charters for roads that form no connection with the American system, which the C.P.R. contract precludes, and every possible encouragement to the construction of the Hudson's Bay R. These changes would place the province over all manner of troubles, and in a position to defy competition from any other quarter. Besides, they are asking no more than the province's rights, and could be granted without any variation of constitutional usage. Instead, however, of selecting Messrs. Bailey and Martin to press them, we would have transmitted them through a delegation of sensible farmers to our Ottawa representatives with instructions to press them in every constitutional way as our provincial rights.

With this done we would bring the agitation to a final close, except in so far as the associations might remain for social and professional improvement.

If then the government refused to accede to the wish of these expressions of the provincial representation would have a cause to carry to the Privy Council, but as the facts stand, no matter what grows out of the movement the country has none, the Imperial government could recognize no delegation from the country except a delegation of the parliamentary representatives elected in the regular way, and we want our readers one and all to distinctly remember this.

The agitation continued in its present form, besides calculated to do no good at home is accomplishing a world of injury abroad, as all readers of eastern and old country papers can see for themselves. From the results of the agitation these prints are representing the country as inhospitable, unfit for agriculture on account of its summer frosts, and unsuited to cattle raising because of the rigors of the climate, and withal possessed of the worst government regulations, and the worst local laws under the sun. This will effectually impede immigration, and inflict a blow upon the country from which it

will not recover for a decade. We write this free from feeling, and with the simple desire to do what we can to set matters right.

The organ on 10th street says: "There is nothing like a high tariff as a promoter of Christianity." After all, then, there may be some laudable design in the agitation of ex-Mayor Winter, Dr. Shaw *et hoc genus*—their desire in having Manitobans brought under the American flag may be to have them christianized.

The St. Paul Globe remarks: "It is claimed by papers in the north part of Dakota that the Canadian Pacific hauls wheat at rates nearly 20 per cent. lower than the Northern Pacific, although the latter has had much the largest aid from the government."

So far we have failed to find the foregoing in a single Grit print in this country.

The Brandon Grit print of the 25th inst. says:

A number of the speakers were always particularly careful to say that it was of a purely no-party complexion, and the principal reason given for this was that, in their treatment of the Northwest, one party was as bad as the other. As we pointed out some time ago, the movement is entirely a political one, for it is impossible that it could be anything else."

This is the point exactly, and as soon as the Grit wire pullers, get the few simple-minded Conservatives, who concur with them at their gatherings, sufficiently galvanized to vote with them at the next parliamentary elections, they will be cast aside like old shoes at the end of plowing time, until their votes will be required again. After giving the proof from the local Grit print itself, that the leaders in the farmers' movement are nothing but a proselytizing brigade, no further evidence should be required on the subject.

We presume the city council are perfectly justified in going by the instructions of the ratepayers in petitions, when the contents of these petitions are well considered, which it is no way presuming to say they rarely are; but at the same time it often leads to unfair treatment.

Think for instance of the injustice in cutting the salary of a policeman who has to walk the streets in a Manitoba winter from 6 in the evening till 7 in the morning to \$5 per month. There is no councillor at the board that would do it for twice the money. We believe in economy, but there is no sense in cheese-paring if efficiency is to be impaired thereby. Our police force, for instance, last year made their business a source of revenue to the city; but everybody knows this could only be done by efficiency. If policemen are well paid they will spend time and energy in working up cases; but if they are not, they are induced to walt at many things to save themselves trouble and labor. We do not say a single man in the force will relax his efforts for the welfare of the city in the future more than he did in the past; but if the service of this year is not as good as that of last, a natural inference is it should be attributed to the reduction of salaries, and the same may be said of the other officials. We are aware that many applicants for positions, and good men too, apply at low figures not that they think the offer is fair remuneration, but for the purpose of getting the position, and trust to the future to give them advances from time to time, and councillors should understand this. The main thing is to get good, trustworthy officers; keep a few as possible, and pay them fair wages. In the proper handling of street and sidewalk improvements, and the judicious disposal of debentures, to say nothing of other avenues to economy, the council can save more in a single stroke than they can in cheese-paring salaries for a whole twelve-month.

## BRANDON HILLS.

### LAKE CLEMENTINE.

Mr. Wm. Bennett has leased his hotel at Lake Clementine to Mr. McIntosh of the St. Lawrence Hall, Brandon, who has commenced under very favorable circumstances. As this is on the leading trail to Turtle Mountain district, he may be expected to do a good business.

Quite a sensation has been created in this section of the country on account of a young gentleman having carried off in wedlock one of its fair citizens: a Mr. Stephen Gleason, a married Widow Lewrie. The happy event took place in the Methodist Church, Brandon, Mr. James Wiggins acting as best man for Mr. Gleason, and Miss Hamilton assisting the happy bride. After the ceremony they repaired to the Lions' Tail Hotel, where they were entertained in the usual style of that well kept house. Upon their arrival home they were agreeably surprised to find a wall spread table glistening under its weight of eatables, and presents for the bride, quite a number of neighbors having turned out to wish them prosperity. Amongst the number I noticed George Irwin, C. M. Elder, Michael McCafferty, Capt. Graham, Alex. McClure and John Johnston. After full jollies were done to the inner man, speech-making and dancing were indulged in to the entire satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Richard Smith McClure, many friends around here congratulate him upon his near approach to a Baronetcy, there only being a few years intervening, according to the usual course of life, as the present Sir Richard McClure is a very old man. As soon as Mr. Richard attains to it he will not lower the dignity of his predecessors.

A. B. C.

## MUNICIPALITY OF CORNWALLIS.

### Second Meeting of Council.

The council met at McVicar's Hotel, at Grand Valley, on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

Present—The reeve, C. Whitehead; Councillors Baker, Cardiff, McKelvie, Gray and Elder.

The minutes of last meeting were then read and adopted.

Communications were then received from Robert Smith, of Chater and J. M. Minnsaker, of Glen Souris, applying for the position of assessor.

From B. Michelini and fifteen others asking that a bridge be built west of section 19, tp. 9, range 19 west.

Baker—Gray—That the petition be laid over for further consideration. Carried.

Elder—McKelvie—That the motions appointing assessors at last meeting be rescinded. Carried.

McKelvie—Baker—That James M. Cameron be assessor for townships 10, ranges 10 and 19. Carried.

Baker—Cardiff—That assessors salaries be fifty-four dollars each. Carried.

Cardiff—Gray—That assessors return their rolls to the clerk by the first day of April. Carried.

McKelvie—Baker—That the clerk be empowered to purchase minute book, assessor rolls, seal and stationery. Carried.

Elder—McKelvie—That our meetings in future be held in the city of Brandon, in the council chamber, on the first Wednesday in each month, and the reeve and clerk interview the city council as to what they will charge for each meeting and report at next meeting. Carried.

Cardiff—Gray—That the remuneration for each councillor be two dollars for each sitting, and ten cents per mile one way. Carried.

McKelvie—Elder—That councilors report on all structures in their respective wards, as to repairs necessary to protect same from spring freshets. Carried.

McKelvie—Baker—That the clerk's salary for 1884 be two hundred and fifty dollars. Carried.

Cardiff—Gray—In amendment that the clerk's salary be two hundred dollars. Lost.

McKelvie—Baker—That at our next meeting the clerk furnish the council satisfactory security in the sum of \$3,000. Carried.

Mr. McKelvie gave notice that he would at next meeting introduce a by-law to appoint pathmakers.

Mr. Baker gave notice that he would at next meeting introduce a by-law to provide a belt law.

Elder—Paler—That the council now adjourn to meet again on the first Wednesday in May, in the council chamber, at 10 a.m. in Brandon. Carried.

**PLUM CREEK.**

This little village was visited by the writer this week, and he was not alone pleased but highly delighted with what he saw. The place is situated on an eminence overlooking the valley formed by the confluence of Plum Creek with the Souris, 25 miles south west from Brandon, which gives it the air of picturesqueness which poets so much delight to frame their choicest rhymes. In short it is a very romantic looking spot, and the elegant appearance of the buildings so far erected, add a little to its beauty. Like all other places in the Northwest it has a short history. About three years ago Mr. W. Soudan came from M. S. G. City, with the idea of pushing his business in the Northwest and one of the first building west and east of the first building in the place. Soon after he was followed by Mr. J. N. Kirchhoff, of the same place, and by Mr. K. R. Kirkpatrick, the third immigrant, from a small town numbered from 1 to 100, and took its name. The town took its growth for the first year and a half, the progress was necessarily slow, and it was not until a year ago last spring that real progress began. At that time there were but three or four log houses in the place, and now there are fifty buildings, some of which will compare favorably with the best in Brandon. The dwellers are Messrs. Sowden, J. N., and K. R. Kirchhoff being among the best.

Every class of business usually found in a thriving country town is found and represented there. Messrs. Hall, George & Co., Geo. Crosthwaite and J. Dulmage, own large and well-arranged stores, the latter gentleman being postmaster and municipal clerk as well. The Messrs. Young, Porter, Waram and Brown and McKinnett keep well regulated hotels. The Crescent owned by Mr. Bryan, but run by Brown & McKinnett, being in style and finish first-class in all its equipments. Mr. J. Hopkins keeps a comfortable stopping place besides, Lorne & Kirchhoff keep a livery stable equal to the best, and across the street stands the celebrated flouring mill owned by M. Cullock & Herring. Mr. W. H. Hamilton owns a chopping mill which renders good service to the people in the vicinity. J. Herring and R. Moffatt keep blacksmith shops and cater well to the wants of the people. R. Hetherington is the village shoemaker and W. Garbett the butcher. W. McGregor is a contractor and builder who is kept tolerably busy. The professional gentlemen are J. N. Kirchhoff in law, and Mr. Stoylin in medicine, and both have an extensive practice.

The English church people have erected one of the cosiest church buildings to be found anywhere, and the Presbyterians have \$1,600 subscribed to commence one in the spring. It is also probable the Methodists will follow suit. The Rev. Mr. Simpson officiates for the Presbyterian congregation, the Rev. Mr. Harrison for the Methodists, but as far as the English church people are without a resident clergyman though the want will probably be supplied at an early day. But while all these good buildings bear evidence of the good taste of the citizens, the elegant school house is a monument to their good judgment and enterprise. The structure is a two story building built in something like Elizabethian architecture, and is a model of neatness in every sense of the term. It cost all told nearly \$3,000. Miss Hetherington is the present teacher, and she is deservedly popular.

The rivers surrounding the place are crossed by substantial bridges, which lead the way for a good trade with the surrounding country, but it is felt the place cannot assume the prosperity it is designed from position to enjoy until it secures railway connection with the C. P. R. at Brandon. The projected Southwestern branch which the company has long since assured the public would be pushed ahead without delay is to pass through the place and thence southerly. A meeting has been called for Wednesday of this week, wherein addition to local men will probably be addressed by Alderman Sifton and Mayor Daly of Brandon, with a view to initiating vigorous measures for the prosecution of the work. Up to the present no serious inconvenience has been experienced, as regard of the grain raised had been purchased by homesteaders, but now that the article is being raised largely for export, it is found farming in the vicinity will not pay without a railway, which we earnestly hope the people may be able to secure.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL!**

We have removed to our magnificent New Store, in the

**MASONIC BLOCK**

And show an immense stock of

**WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.**

where we will show

**\$5.000 WORTH  
OF****Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woolens,**

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the

QUIGLEY STOCK.

We invite an inspection of our Mammoth Stock

**FRASER BROS.,  
MASONIC BLOCK,  
BRANDON.**

CHOICE GROCERIES,  
FRUITS, &c.

**WILSON & CO.**

DEALERS IN

**Hardware****STOVES**

AND

**TINWARE.**

CORNER 7th and

**Rosser Avenue.****XMAS GREETING.****WHAT IS IT?**

THAT I WILL SELL YOU

**CHOICE GROCERIES,****FRUITS, &c.**

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

**FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.**

Prices on all Goods away down

**LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.**

Come with the Crowd to

**T. W. KIRKPATRICK,  
SIXTH STREET,**

Next door to Parrish's Elevator

**S. PARRISH & SON,**

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

**SEED, GRAIN,****FIFE WHEAT, ORGANS****OATS, BARLEY,**

AND

**Oatmeal.****SALT**

Coming in by the Carload,

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.****FLOUR**

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

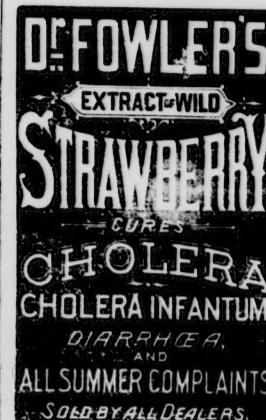
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.****CASH FOR HIDES****MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLAND.**

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned, on or before the 21st January instant, for the office of

**Clerk-Treasurer,**

for the above Municipality. Salary to be Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum, and 4 per cent. on all rates collected.

W. S. MOODY.  
Bountiful, Man.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Western Division.****TRAIN SERVICE.****CHANGE OF TIME**

On and after June 17, 1882, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave	Arrive
7.30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4.05 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Brandon	1.00 p.m.
1.35 p.m.	Br. Adriatic	2.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	Regina	7.05 p.m.
5.00 a.m.	Medicine Hat	8.00 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	Salt Current	12.30 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	Maple Creek	5.25 a.m.
1.25 a.m.	Medicine Hat	12.30 a.m.

Going South	Leave	Arrive
7.30 a.m.	Winnipeg	6.30 a.m. 7.00 p.m.
10.35 a.m.	Emerson	4.05 a.m. 4.40 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	St. Vincent	3.45 a.m. 4.10 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	Arrive	

Going North	Leave	Arrive	
14.15 a.m.	Winnipeg	8.00 p.m.	
1.45 a.m.	Morris	4.00 p.m.	
1.30 p.m.	Gretta	2.10 p.m.	
4.30 p.m.	Arrive	Manitoba City	Leave 8.30 p.m.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
Magnificent Palace Steaming Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

**Trains move on Winnipeg time.**

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,  
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.  
WM. HARDER, Ass't. Traffic Manager

**JAMES BLACKHALL,**  
**General Agent****FOR****SEWING MACHINES.****ORGANS****AND****PIANOS**

All sorts of Machine Needles kept in stock.

Also Dealer in

**Buffalo Robes,****FUR COATS,****Ready Made Clothing****AND****UNDERWEAR.****MITTENS****IN GREAT VARIETY.****DRY GOODS, Etc.****11th STREET,**

Near Rosser Avenue.

**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW**

Have not Cleared Out, but their Sale has been a GRAND SUCCESS.

Our Mr. WHITEHEAD is now in the Eastern Markets, making preparations for the Spring and Summer Trade.

We have decided to offer the Balance of our

**WINTER STOCK CHEAPER THAN EVER,**

As all must be sold to make room for the New Goods.

Don't spend a Dollar of your money until you see our Goods and compare prices.

We will give you Goods cheaper than every you expected to get in Brandon.

**COME AND SEE!**

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

### CHAPTER XIV CONTINUED

Alas! I could not be mistaken—I could not doubt—each word seemed written in flame.

The unfortunate man loved me; and in spite of my terror, I could blame no one but myself. For was it not my fault? The silly prank I had played on the balcony had given him encouragement and perhaps hope. He had been comforted by my token of interest and sympathy; and love had been born of gratitude. Good heavens! what inference could he have drawn from my imprudent act? But no; a love so humble, so resigned, so full of self-abnegation, must be a hopeless love. He has said as much. Besides, he must know of my approaching marriage. He must realize that he can never be anything to me; and yet he will not go, he will not leave the place where he saw me first—the place that reminds him of me. Unhappy man!

### XV.

One event followed another so rapidly up to the very moment when my fears were finally set at rest that I had no opportunity to write to you. Fortunately it is ended, happily ended, and finally, this time; and it is with a consciousness of having stoned for my fault that I can forget it.

Though I was displeased with my self, and greatly troubled by the thought of that letter which had so wounded my pride, I had recovered my composure in some measure, when Aly came to pay me a visit the next morning. I soon noticed that he was unusually thoughtful and preoccupied; and on questioning him, discovered that he had just left the palace, and that a sort of conspiracy had recently been unearthed. A relative of the viceroy, a bitter enemy of Mohammed, was the soul of it. The name of Hassan was also mentioned in connection with the affair. I could not prevent my face from turning crimson.

"Is not his life in danger?"

"He has abundant cause to fear, certainly," my brother replied; "Mohammed is a man of invincible will and energy, and he will not rest until the culprits are brought to justice."

I shuddered, but, concealing my agitation as best I could, I questioned him further, and learned that our family interests, which are closely connected with, and in a great measure dependant upon, Mohammed's popularity, disquieted him more than he was willing to admit.

The entrance of my elder sister prevented us from continuing our conversation. On seeing Aly, she could not repress a contraction of the eyebrows that forcibly reminded me of the Hosnah of other days; but the cloud vanished almost instantly, and she came towards me with outstretched hands. When she was seated, the conversation turned upon general topics; but there was a visible constraint, and my brother soon took his leave. As soon as the door had closed behind him, she remarked, in a distrustful tone,

"You seem to be on excellent terms with Aly."

"Yes, of course. Is it not quite natural?"

"Do you see him often?"

"Not as often as I would like."

"And how about his wife?" she continued, fixing her eyes searching-ly on my face.

My promise to my father compelled me to evade this question.

"You know that we are not allowed to receive her," I answered, laughing, to conceal my embarrassment.

But what Aly had just told me had aroused my anxiety, so I questioned Hosnah.

"Bah!" she replied, with a shrug of the shoulders, "they are a set of hair-brained idiots! Do not distress yourself about Mohammed. He has all the conspirators in his power; and if they are still at large, it is only to render his vengeance the more startling when the appointed hour comes."

I allowed her to take me with her for a drive on the avenue. As we were returning home we met a battalion of soldiers. They were covered with dust and seemed to have just arrived after a long march. With a sort of exultant curiosity, Hosnah lifted the blind to watch them as they passed.

"There will be something new to talk about tomorrow," she remarked.

Astonished, agitated perhaps by a presentiment, I pried her with questions.

"Hassan," she replied, almost in a hiss, "it is a secret that will interest you. Mohammed will prob-

ably make a finish to the enemies that have dared to attack him."

I returned to Chimilah a prey to the most horrible fears. In this lawless country, where an order is all the authority that is necessary for an assassination or a quiet execution, Hassan's life was in imminent peril. How could I allow this crime to be committed when the whole weight of responsibility rested upon me? It was no longer a question of imprudence or of boldness; I had a duty to fulfil, a reparation from which no feeling of cowardice or of false pride must deter me. I must speak to Hassan, confess that I was the involuntary cause of the danger that threatened him; convince him of his blind obstinacy; and, if need be, command him to flee; entreat him to do so for the sake of my peace of mind. Am I not sure of his respect? Humble and resigned as he is, is it likely that he will venture to speak of the love which he would never have revealed had he not been sure that he would never see me again? What have I to fear from a heart so strong and noble in its self-abnegation? Does not my rare placeme above suspicion? Am I not, virtually, the wife of Mohammed? and will not a soul like Hassan's respect the sacredness of an engagement which would make any other love a crime? Hence I had only my own weakness and cowardly scruples to fear; and chance seemed to have providentially smoothed away all obstacles, as it to conquer my hesitation and overcome my timidity. Did not Zourah's house offer itself to me as a safe place for an interview? What danger could possibly reach me there under the protection of the two faithful servants, in whom I could so implicitly confide? Sure of Nazly's discretion, closely veiled, and entirely concealed under the babarab of some slave, even Zourah would not recognize me, or suspect that I was other than a servant from Chimilah, some friend of her sister. I could not decide to do this without a struggle; still, how could I live with the thought that his blood was upon my hands? Every hour increased his peril, and yet I hesitated. At last, I could endure it no longer; I summoned Nazly.

"Can I trust you?" I demanded.

"Even unto death, my dear mistress," was her answer.

"Very well; you must help me to save an unfortunate man who is to be murdered this very night, a man for whose ruin I alone am responsible."

I then revealed my intentions. She was greatly terrified, and offered a violent resistance. But seeing me as wild with despair, so ready to commit any folly, she yielded.

There was no time to lose. I gave her the following note, which Zourah was to take to Hassan immediately, as entirely in ignorance concerning the sender of the missive as on the two former occasions:

"This woman will conduct you where I await you."

A spray of jasmine again served me as a signature.

At the appointed hour, carefully disguised, I left the house with Nazly, who often went out accompanied by some slave. A hired carriage was in waiting. We entered it.

My decision had been taken after much hesitation and many mental conflicts, and yet I was overwhelmed with fear. The feverish energy which usually sustains me in the preparations for any bold and dangerous step had quite forsaken me. I was astonished that I had been courageous enough to resolve upon such a course of action. But, after all, was I not greatly exaggerating the importance of this meeting? Did it indicate anything more than a very natural pity? A moment's interview in the presence of Nazly, and concealed behind my veil, was not so very remarkable. Had I not spoken to him already in the presence of Adilah and of her servants? And when I had warned him of the failure of his undertaking, when I had told him there was no hope of success, he could no longer refuse to embrace the only means of escape that offered itself.

The carriage stopped in a retired street on the bank of the Nile, where a little white house stood almost hidden by lofty acacias. I was in advance of the house. Nazly followed me into a little garden belonging to the house and surrounded by a high wall. Though twilight was fast approaching, the atmosphere was so clear that I could distinguish the pyramids, mounting up like grim phantoms in the horizon. It was a warm, sultry evening. I gazed about me with a heavy and wildly thudding heart; the few moments of waiting seemed centuries. The little girl opened suddenly a round arched doorway, as Zourah emerged, followed by a man. Nazly and her sister withdrew a short distance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**ROY & Co.**

proprietors

**THE WINNIPEG**

Brewing and Malting Co.

Ales, Porter and Lager.

**Wilson & King,**

GENERAL

**Blacksmiths and Jobbers,**

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Bosser and Princess Avenues.

**BEST HORSE SHOERS IN**

THE CITY.

**Repairing of All Kinds**

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

**WILSON & KING.**

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



**Who is Perry Davis?**

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world a new system of insurance, he was a poor man, with little influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their uses until he had composed a medicine called "Perry Davis' Balsam." When reduced to great poverty, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is uniformly a

.**HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.**

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as

Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Spleen, and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

REBELL OF IMITATIONS.

HARDWARE

**JAMES A. SMART**

DEALER IN

**Building**

**Hardware,**

**Blacksmiths**

**HARDWARE.**

**Carpenters' Tools,**

**IRON & STEEL.**

**COOKING**

**STOVES.**

WOOD OR COAL.

**Heating STOVES.**

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Largest and Best Stocked

prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Six Street and Ross Ave.

**BRANDON**

\$300 IN PRIZES!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS THE

**Brandon Weekly Mail.**

We want to double our List of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL; and as it will cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular way, we have decided to make an innovation on the old system, and give that amount in prizes to our patrons.

The reward will be given to the paper in the next following issue of the Paper, and the names of all those who win \$2 will be placed, with their addresses, in a proper key Register; and

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884, they will be drawn by lot, in the presence of a Committee of respectable Citizens, under an absolutely fair and approved plan, so that the Presents will be awarded to the most fortunate Subscribers. The names of the Winners will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Presents forwarded next day.

### 10 VALUABLE PRESENTS.

The articles enumerated below have all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are excellent value for the money named. They can be seen, examined, by any persons who desire to examine them for themselves before the draw.

1. A Beautiful Solid Hunting Case **GOLD WATCH**, best value in the market, purchased from D. E. Durst, jeweler, Brandon, price \$25.

2. A genuine **SINGER SEWING MACHINE**, the best in the market, purchased from Chas. Peterman, Brandon, price \$25.

3. A pair of **ROB SLEIGHTS**, just the thing for the Farmer at this season, from C. C. Clegg Manufacturing Co., through Smith & Sons, Brandon, price \$25.

4. An excellent Full-Cased Stem-Winding **WATCH**, purchased from D. A. Reedor, jeweler, Brandon, value \$25.

5. A nicely bound Silver-Cornered **ALBUM**, price \$22, purchased from Cliffs & Co., stationers, Brandon, Prairie.

6. A Set of excellent **ARRIAGE HARNESS**, purchased from Les and Co., Brandon, at \$20.

7. A Ladies **BLACK SILK DRESS**, 10 yards, price \$20, bought from T. L. Johnson & Son, Brandon.

8. A pretty **LAMB CAP**, the thing for a Manitoban Winter, value \$2.

9. A **Woolen & Silk DRESS**, 10 yards, \$5, good value, from T. L. Johnson, Brandon.

10. A finely wrought (in gold) **CIGAR CASE**, value \$5.

### CLUBS.

Clubs of 5	.....	\$4.00
" 10 "	.....	15.00
" 25 "	.....	35.00
" 50 "	.....	65.00
" 100 "	.....	100.00

In addition to the Commissions parties can make by the getting up of Clubs, we offer Three Premiums under this head:

1. A Silver Bound Album, valued at ..... \$25.00

2. A Silver Cake Basket, valued at ..... 15.00

3. A Violin, valued at ..... 10.00

The first will be given to the party who sends us the largest Club in excess of \$100. The second to the second largest Club in excess of \$50. The third to the third largest Club in excess of \$25.

10:

The cash must in all cases accompany lists, and the Subscriptions will all be due one year from date next, throwing in the balance of the year to all whose names are omitted. One premium will be given before the 1st of February, and the other premiums, not in arrears, will be given to Members of Clubs or Comptrollers for one of the Prizes, and \$1.50 will be taken from those who are in arrears to enable them to enter either of the lists.

Money sent in Registered Letters, or by P. O. Order, addressed "THE MAIL PRINTING CO., BRANDON, MAN.", will be at our risk.

Send the name of your Post Office when remitting.

## Grand Opportunity

### At the

## HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

### Legitimate Business

can only be done on

### CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers.

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood Burners, Base Burners, pieced and stamped

Hardware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc.,

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH!

**WRIGHT & WRIGHT,**

Corner Ross Avenue and 6th Street,

## New Goods for the Fall, 1883

### H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

### STOVES and COOKERS

Our largest investments in the city for FALL and WINTER.

at bottom prices.

### GENERAL AND PROVISIONS

Commodities stocked and selling at prices lower than the lowest

### DON'T Forget the Place,

**H. CROSSLEY,**

Ninth Street Brandon.

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## POISONING.

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 16.—The details of a horrible crime come from the neighboring county of Kaufman. The crime is one of wholesale poisoning, done, it is believed, for revenge. A poor but respectable family named Bird have resided for several years past near Kaufman, renters of the farm of Dr. Bennett, about seven miles from town. There were nine members of the family. Last Thursday night, one after another of the family, beginning with the father, was attacked with a violent spasmodic sickness until seven of the nine members were prostrated on the point of death. By Sunday evening last the father and two of his children were corpses, and four other members of the family were not expected to live through the night. The theory of the poisoning is that whatever article was used was put in the family water bucket on Thursday evening, as investigation showed the fact that every one of the sick had drank from the bucket, while the two others had not tasted of the water. Who the poisoner is has not been thoroughly established, but a farmer, name not learned, is strongly suspected, and has no doubt been arrested and safely lodged in Kaufman jail. Sued Wilson, who arrived in Dallas yesterday afternoon from Kaufman, says two more of the victims are undoubtedly dead, as they were given up by the physicians at a late hour last night. He says the affair has caused intense excitement.

## THE GALLOWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Geo. A. Wheeler, a native of Gorham, Maine, reportedly connected and formerly an employee of Rogers & Co.'s chair factory at Boston, who strangled his sister-in-law, Adele J. Tilson, in this city on October 20th, 1880, was hanged at 12.54 o'clock to-day. Adele Tilson was a younger sister of Wheeler's wife. He became enamored of her in New York. An unavowed intimacy followed and a child was born. His wife condoned the offence and continued to permit her sister to live with her, being fully aware the criminal intimacy between the two continued. They came here in 1880 when another child was born to the sister-in-law. Shortly after a young miner met Miss Tilson, admired her, proposed, and was accepted. When Wheeler learned this fact he entered his sister-in-law's room took her on his lap, and pretended to joke with her, seized her by the throat and choked her to death. He squeezed the body into an empty Saratoga trunk, proceeded to the police station and surrendered, assigning as the cause of his crime that he could not see her become the wife of any man. A trial followed and every effort was made to save the man's neck. On three different occasions he was sentenced to death. He met death without flinching.

BENNETT, Col., Jan. 24.—The Republican's special says: At 1 o'clock this morning Joel Fowler, a notorious scoundrel desperado, was taken from the jail, in spite of his frantic appeals for mercy and cries for help, trussed to a neighboring tree and hanged. The crime for which he was hanged was for the murder of James E. Cole some time last November. Fowler, with a number of drunken companions, took possession of the town, marched through the streets firing into windows, and making the citizens dance and sing the mouths of revolvers. Cole attempted to save bloodshed, and was stabbed to death by Fowler, who was at first found guilty and sentenced to hang on the 4th inst. A appeal was taken and the case adjourned to next term. Cole is said to be his seventh victim. Fowler is worth \$100,000 and would use his wealth to purchase witnesses as he has done in other cases. Having good reason to believe the law may would result in his final release he has now took his execution into his own hands.

## PROVINCIAL.

At 107 tons of coal, and 40,796 barrels of oil, supplies were entered for consumption Port Arthur last year.

John Ross was drowned at Nepean Point, July 1st. He was enroute to the C. P. R. at that place. The Toronto Telegram say: In view of the blizzards that have been experienced, drivers have to employ great care to save the horses to keep them from freezing.

Madame Perre, Reete of the Rue de la Chaussée de Poitiers in Paris, has been elected warden of that country. Mr. J. W. Jackson has been appointed secretary-treasurer at a salary of \$700 per annum, and W. P. Black has been given the position of deputy solicitor.

At the session of the county council held at Carberry, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, two memorials to the Local Government were carried, one pointing out the great necessity of the outlet via Hudson Bay, and praying that every assistance which is in the power of the province to render should be extended in opening it up; and other petitioning for an amendment to the Municipalities Act, to permit the sale of non-resident lands for taxes at the end of one year after default.

Henceforth the mails on the C. P. R. between Moose Jaw and Calgary have been sent in charge of baggage-men, the postal car service not extending beyond the former place. This system has, however, proved very unsatisfactory in its workings, the mail having been rifled on several occasions, and in order to make the transportation of the far western mails more secure from danger, the postal authorities have made arrangements to have them transported between these two points in charge of a detachment of the Northwest mounted police. This arrangement came into force last Saturday, and will be received with great favor by the residents of the western towns, with whom the transportation of money and other valuables by mail has largely increased of late owing to the rapid development of the mineral wealth of Alberta and the consequent influx of population.

A large meeting of farmers was held at Neepawa on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a grange. This step was taken in consequence of the merchants of Neepawa having issued a circular announcing the adoption of a strictly cash basis in their business. It was contended that if the farmers were to pay the cash for all the goods they purchased they would obtain great advantages by forming a grange. Mr. Halfpenny explained the usual method of conducting a grange, and it was finally resolved to form one immediately. Similar meetings have been held in other parts of this district lately.—Minnedosa Tribune.

The Reeves and Mayors of several municipalities of the county of Minnedosa met last week and elected W. J. Manby Warden. No other business was transacted owing to a deadlock. All the votes stood four to four, and there being no provision in law for giving the casting vote the business came to a standstill. No quorum could be got for to-day's sitting, and the representatives returned home to-night. The general opinion of the election is that we are too much governed, the county business was transacted by seven representatives. Now the same territory has fifty-six. The vote for Secretary and Treasurer was a tie. Neither party was willing to give way. The county of Ivanhoe owns Minnedosa county four thousand dollars. Minnedosa county has about six thousand dollars on hand. The councillors of the south want to get control of the money by appointing a treasurer at Rapid City. Minnedosa and the north object, consequently there is no prospect at present of an arrangement being made. Those of the south left for home this evening without anything definite being done.

## Breath Through the Nose.

In cold weather, the roundabout course of the air through the various nostrils seems to be most liable to strike the lungs (the vital organ), whose surpassing delicacy is well known. Many a case of inflammation of the lungs, or lungs, is due to breathing through the mouth and not through the nose.

The best medical authorities now agree that the serious harm which so often results from nasal catarrh is caused, not by any "dropping" of diseased mucus from the head, but by the simple fact that the nasal passages being swollen and partially closed, the person breathes only through the mouth.

Wherever the air is loaded with infection—in sick-rooms; in the open air, during the prevalence of epidemics; in malarial districts, especially at night, when the system is especially liable to be infected; in the cars and all crowded gatherings, for we never know when there are infected parties present—the rule should be observed, to breathe through the nose. Persons who are less likely to take disease. The malarial particles are quite likely to lodge on the moist surfaces of the nasal passages, and thence to be washed out.

When the air is loaded with dust, when sweeping rooms, beating carpets, sitting saloon, shoveling coal, facing millions of dust in the streets, filing iron and other metals as a business, and working in various kinds of mills—it is exceedingly important that the rule be observed.

One should train himself to sleep with closed mouth. For this purpose, he should avoid lying on his back, in which posture the mouth is much more likely to open than in any other position of the body. The danger is increased by the mouth becoming dry, and thus less able to arrest the particles of dust or any floating miasma.—Yours truly,

## TREE SEEDS.

He undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland, a quantity of Tree Seed, such as Red Holly, Sycamore, Laburnum, Pink and Rose Blossom Hawthorn, Kowdu Tree, French Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the finest quality, and well suited to our climate, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are shade and ornamental. Packages containing 350 seeds, embracing some of all varieties, will be sent to any address for \$1, with sample "Brandon Mail" free. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" Office.

R. A. CLARK, Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

## Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

ACIS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

## P. E. DURST,

## THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, &c.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

**ROCKFORD WATCH,**

—THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for

W. MILLION HAMPSHIRE CASES.

Personal supervision to all

**REPAIRING,**

And satisfaction guaranteed.

**ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.**

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,

Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR

PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

LIVERY, SALE & FEED STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th AND 6th STS.,

BRANDON, MAN.

**GOOD RIGS**

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEK,  
Manager Prop.

## D. SCOTT & SON.

## FURNITURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

and a large assortment of Furniture, comprising

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

## D. SCOTT & SON, Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave. BRANDON.

## DAVIE REESOR'S That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch  
TAKE IT TO  
REPAIR?



A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. &c. WARE, SPECTACLES & JEWELRY. Now in Stock and being added. Just in another

**Daisy Lot 18 K. Solid Gold Rings.**  
REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.  
**D. A. REESOR.**  
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

## MUNRO & WARWICK.

## Tinware, Stoves OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED ROYAL AND COAL COOK.

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

## ROSSE AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

## A. HARRIS, SON & CO., LIMITED.

## Three Cars Sleighs,

All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

## See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,

Sample on hand.

THE SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER  
OUR NEW TWO HORSE SLEIGH  
with great strength and durability.  
FARMERS SEE US.

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

**H. NICHOL.**

Manager.

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## Traveller's Guide!

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES!

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1882, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
12 a.m. Leaves Winnipeg. Arrive 12 p.m.	
12:30 p.m. Portage la Prairie 12:30 p.m.	
1:30 p.m. Brandon 1:30 p.m.	
2:30 p.m. Dauphin 2:30 p.m.	
3:30 p.m. St. Lazare 3:30 p.m.	
4:30 p.m. Manitoba 4:30 p.m.	
5:30 p.m. St. Boniface 5:30 p.m.	
6:30 p.m. St. Vital 6:30 p.m.	
7:30 p.m. Montreal 7:30 p.m.	
8:30 p.m. Quebec 8:30 p.m.	
9:30 p.m. Gaspé 9:30 p.m.	
10:30 p.m. Gaspé 10:30 p.m.	
11:30 p.m. Gaspé 11:30 p.m.	
12:30 a.m. Arrive Montréal 12:30 a.m.	

### BRANDON POST OFFICE.

#### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MILES PER DAY:

arrived at this office as follows:

For the east	12:30 p.m.
For the west	1:30 p.m.
Menon route Friday at 7 a.m.	
Turton Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.	
McMillan route, via River route, Monday and Friday at 7 a.m.	
Rapid City and Menos route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.	
Sunday, Tuesday at 2 p.m., and Friday, at 7 a.m.	
MAIL ARRIVED AT THIS OFFICE:	
From the west	1:45 p.m.
Menos route, Thursday 2 p.m.	
Turton Mountain route, Thursday 4 p.m.	
McMillan and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m.	
Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 11 a.m.	
Course, Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.	
MONDAY:	10 a.m.
This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.	
Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.	
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.	

J. C. KAVANAGH,  
Post Master.

### TOWN TOPICS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1884.

The Brandon immigrant sheds cost \$11,087.

Messrs. Parrish & Son now cut wood by power furnished by their windmill.

Mr. Brock, like Horace Greeley in days past, has got the western fever. He is moving into the building on the site of Cope's old tailor shop.

Mr. J. W. Horne sets out next week for British Columbia. He will go by the Southern Pacific and will probably return by the overland route in the spring.

Some party broke a large light of glass in the door of the hall of Coombs & Stewart's block. Perhaps he was in a hurry to serve himself with some of the sheriff's writs.

Some of our town people are talking about organizing a local Fire Insurance Co. If sufficient capital can be secured to properly carry on the business it should have the encouragement of all our citizens, as all the expenditures in connection with it would be made in the place.

The Calgary Herald promises to issue a daily print shortly, and asks the public for 100 subscriptions at \$6.

With other businesses this may run the sheet for six weeks, and what then? If it is a daily, the western typos want, they can purchase one in Brandon cheaper than they can issue it. This thing of daily papers in small towns is one of the greatest instances of nonsense ever invented.

Mr. Patrick, of the firm of Hughes & Patrick, informed a Mail reporter that the other day he sold a bill of lumber to a Dakota farmer, who took it across the line to build a house. This establishes one point—that the duties paid by Manitobans dealers are collected upon a reduced invoice of the lumber, and not upon the full value.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the question if the shattering committee composed of Messrs. Martin, Bailey & Co. are to report on their return from Ottawa. For our part we are unable to say, as we exercise too much judgment of our own to be allowed a place in the favor of the agitators. However we know this, if there be no meeting until there is bona fide progress to report, it will be a long time before the public will be troubled with one.

The C. P. R. Commercial Telegraph has issued a new scale of rates. It divides the Northwest into five districts as follows: Thunder Bay, Manitoba, Assiniboina East, Assiniboina West, and Alberta. The local rate—between any two points in a district—is 25 cents and 2 cents; the other rates vary according to distance. For instance, from Brandon to Winnipeg, 25 and 2 cents; to Port Arthur, 50 and 3 cents; to Regis, 40 and 3; to Mecine Hat, 55 and 4; to Calgary, 70 and 5. Their rates from and to all other points are also specified.

A CARNIVAL on Monday evening next.

The trustees at Wakopa are erecting a handsome new school building. C. LACHAPELLE, a drunk, paid the usual fee into the Police Court on Monday.

Mr. Todd is preparing to string telephone wires at a great rate as soon as the spring opens.

THERE is to be a grand feast of music, vocal and instrumental, in St. Matthew's church on the 15th of February.

A MAN named A. Latour was arrested here on Tuesday, on a telegram from Winnipeg, and returned by the train next day. The cause is not yet public property.

Mr. Manchester we see is busy slaughtering the wood piles in the city with his new sawing machine. It is a great improvement on the buck saw, owing to the reasonable rates and speedy manner in which the work can be done.

TAX collector McMillan waylaid a mink the other night, and succeeded in robbing the "varmint" of its pelt. For some nights before it had been taxing the collector's hen roost, and now the place that knew it once shall know it no more for ever.

THE excise officers of Winnipeg have seized an illicit still near Minnedosa, on the premises of Robert Keyes. The "assimile" was capable of making twenty gallons of the妙妙 per day. Keyes has been arrested, and search is being made for accomplices.

THE Portage Tribune alludes to some very mysterious appearances that are now seen in the sky following sunset and preceding sunrise. Very true, Messrs. Bailey and Martin are not starting to Ottawa for nothing—they will raise a dust in horizon of some kind.

WHILE the Grit representatives of the Farmers' Union are denouncing the tariff on agricultural implements, Messrs. R. Watson and A. W. Ross, Grit M.P.s, are petitioning the Government for increased duties on building paper, which every farmer in Manitoba has to purchase. Very true, Messrs. Bailey and Martin are not starting to Ottawa for nothing—they will raise a dust in horizon of some kind.

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MR. RODDICK, of the Brandon Hills, can tell an interesting story of pioneer life in this part of the country. He came in in the spring of 1879, and crossed the Assiniboine with his family in a boat made out of his wagon box, and swimming his horses after him. He paid \$60 per M. for the first lumber he bought, which was brought up on flat boat charted to make a trial trip of the river. At the time there were but three or four settlers within a radius of 50 miles, and he was for months at a time without seeing a human being save the members of his own family.

THE milkmen are heavy losers by the recent intense cold. A frozen pump cannot be milked.

### GARFIELD GENEALOGY.

The Patriotic Ancestry of the Martyr Presidents.

(From the London Herald.)

The first root of the Presidential family of which there is any tangible knowledge was a James Garfield (or Gearfeld), who, in 1587, was given a tract of land on the border of Wales, near Chester, England, through the influence of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. A natural inference would be that he had performed some military service on the continent under that celebrated favorite of royalty, or was of some special service to Robert at Kenilworth or London. The estate thus conferred is said to be situated near Oswestry, and not far from the most beautiful and celebrated vale of Tintern, on the border of Wales. What was the nationality of this James Garfield, whether Welsh or English, German or Dutch, does not appear. The most probable conjecture is that he was Welsh, and was a warrior of some note, perhaps a descendant of the old knights of Garffil castle. The estate conferred upon him was either released by him, or for some reason his children did not inherit it, and no mention of them appears, so far as now known, in any record of the Garfield family until 1630, when Edward Garfield, of Chester, England, went to America in company of colonists, who embarked with his family under the auspices of Gov. John Winthrop. The name appears again at Watertown, in this State, in 1635, and is probably the same man. Of this individual quite full accounts are handed down, and curious researches into the family history claim to have discovered his coat of arms, and, if the description of it is correct, it goes far to confirm the previous conclusion that the Garfields were a martial family of wealth and influence in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and, perhaps, in the crusades. It had three horizontal bars of red on a field, or background, of gold in the center of the shield, and red Maltese cross on an ermine canton or corner piece. The crest consisted of a helmet with the visor raised, and an uplifted arm holding a drawn sword. For a motto were the words: "In cruce vincio" (by the cross I conquer). This Edward Garfield, from whom the present large Garfield family in America has descended, appears to have taken no great pride in his lineage or lordly titles, for he took a personal and laborious share in the manual labor connected with the clearing of his land in Watertown, and left but a meager trace of his armorial badge. His house was built on a beautiful spot in Watertown, overlooking the Charles river, and the site is still pointed out to visitors, near the railroad station of the Fitchburg railroad. In this house he lived but a few years before he was able to purchase a much larger estate in the western part of Watertown, near the present location of the Waltham town line. On this land he erected a capacious mansion, and surrounded him with all the comforts and elegance of the "gentleman" of that period, and the estate, now known as the "Gov. Gore place," still holds its position as one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in the vicinity of Boston. This Edward Garfield had a son, Benjamin, Jr., and he in turn had a son, Benjamin, who became a distinguished citizen of Watertown and was given a Captain's commission by the Governor, in the colonial militia. He held numerous town offices, and was elected nine times to the colonial Legislature. He was a stout, broad-shouldered man, with an open, cheerful countenance, and most affable and kind in his manners. His light complexion, and especially the light hair, bear a strong resemblance to the present generation. The next ancestor in line was Lieut. Thomas Garfield, who had offspring numbering an even dozen. Thomas, Jr., the third in order, was the one who should be written among the ancient grandfathers of the late President, and the next one down the scale was Solomon Garfield, the oldest son of the junior Thomas. Solomon's brother Abraham was an earnest devotee of American independence, and lived in the

### MARKET REPORTS.

A Guide for Producers and Consumers.

#### Wholesale and Retail.

Wheat took a raise last evening to 72c., but dropped to 67 again to-day and is likely to remain at the latter figure; unless it is for choice grain for seed.

#### GRAIN MARKET.

Oats per bushel.....	15 to 17
Wheat, No. 1, per bushel.....	67
No. 2, ".....	40 to 55
Barley.....	22 to 35
Flax.....	80

#### HIDES.

Hides, per lb.....	0 34 0 34
Sheepskins.....	15c
Lamb skins.....	0 20 0 25
Dry Hides.....	05

#### DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, tub, per lb.....	25c to 30c
Cheese, roll, ".....	25c 35c
Eggs, per dozen.....	35c 40c
Cheese.....	20c

#### WISON & KING,

GENERAL

### Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

BETWEEN ROSSER AND PRINCESS AVENUES.

### BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

### Repairing of All Kinds DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

### WILSON & KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

### FARMERS! ATTENTION!

### For Sale and Must be Sold.

In numerous designs. And in fact everything kept in a well-regulated store.

I am offering Bargains for Holiday Purchasers.

Everything in Stock, and all at the lowest prices for Cash.

AMPLE TELEGRAPHING FACILITIES AS USUAL.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN MOONEY of the Village of Virden, in the County of Dufferin, has died, and his executors, Messrs. John Cain, of the Village of Virden, Accountant, of all his real and personal estate, for the benefit of all his Creditors.

All Creditors having claims against the said John Mooney are requested to send by post, previous to the 1st day of January, 1884, to the executors, a statement of their names and addresses, with full particulars of their claims and securities, if any held by them, verified by affidavit.

The executors will, after the expiration of two months from this date, proceed to distribute the assets of said estate, pro rata, among the Creditors who have filed notice.

Dated at Virden, the 3rd day of January, 1884.

JOHN CAIN.

Virden.

### NOTICE.

### PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, prepared by the subject of Legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, require a title clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, indicating generally the location of the work. Such notes are to be inserted during the session of the Legislature, and one copy of the Bill, GAZETTE, and weekly in two newspapers, one published in English and one in French.

A deposit of at least one hundred dollars is also required to be made by the applicant in the hands of the Clerk of the House, together with a draft copy of the Bill eight days previous to the meeting of the Legislature.

THOS. SPENCE,

Clerk Leg. Assembly.

Winnipeg, 17th Dec. 1883.

Notice & Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Additional Cell Wing, Boiler House, &c., Manitoba Penitentiary," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 15th March next, inclusively, for the erection and completion of the

ADDITIONAL CELL WING, BOILER HOUSE, &c.

AT MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on and after MONDAY, the 11th February.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

The tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent.* of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the tender does not come into contract, which is rated on to do so; and if the tender fails to complete the work contracted for, if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, Jan. 9th, 1884.

CAMERON AND CUMMING.

AND

CUMMING.

BOOK STORE!

Country around, that I have opened a new

BOOK,

STATIONERY,

AND

FANCY GOODS

STORE.

IN THE

G. N. W. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

Where I am prepared to treat purchasers liberally.

The Stock embraces everything in the lines of

STATIONERY,

SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

LAW BLANKS, &c., &c.

ALBUMS, PURSES,

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

TOYS for the Little Ones.

WALL PAPERS & PAPER BLINDS,

IN NUMEROUS DESIGNS.